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The Monroe Doctrine in Its Relation to the Republic of Haiti by William A. MacCorkle

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with the rest of the Empire. The potential value of the Arch-angle province is immense and the future of Archangel as an entrepôt for northern Russia and western Siberia would be assured by the proper development of the railway system in this section. A recognition of these possibilities may be one of the advantageous results of the present war.

*The Monroe Doctrine in its Relation to the Republic of Haiti.* By WILLIAM A. MACCORKLE. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. 1915. Pp. 105.

Mr. MacCorkle is a firm supporter of the Monroe Doctrine with all of its extensions; he even objects to any guarantee of the doctrine which shall be shared by the South American states, for South America is so closely bound to Europe, especially by racial and commercial ties that in any question between the United States and a European power, it would side with the latter. He further believes that if the doctrine is applied fairly and justly that it will not arouse an undue amount of jealousy on the part of the South American nations.

In applying the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. MacCorkle believes that the United States should control absolutely the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico and he adds:

The peace and safety of our country further demand that the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico should not be able by whim, self-interest, or lawlessness, to interfere with this nation. The conditions surrounding this country demand that our spheres of influence on this continent should be as absolutely delimited and settled as is the establishment of that principle in Europe.

As regards Haiti, by its situation it commands the two most important trade routes to the Panama Canal, the Windward Passage and the Mona Passage, and it is within striking distance of the third, the Angeada Passage. With Haiti in our hands, we would be in a fairly advantageous position as regards the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, but without it we are at a disadvantage as compared with France and England and to an almost equal degree as compared with Holland and Denmark, though the control of these twin seas is vitally necessary to us.

Of Haiti in its political and moral aspects Mr. MacCorkle can find nothing good to say and the events of last July bear out only too convincingly the truth of his statements. The most ominous

feature of this bad government which rules in Haiti, is found in the danger of foreign intervention. The author cites several instances of intervention which have taken place in Haiti in most recent times and includes the German demand for a share in any scheme of reorganization undertaken by the United States, a demand which should be answered by a "vigorous and firm exercise by this government of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine," which is interpreted to mean:

that when a country on these two seas persists in being an international nuisance, when it shows to the world a condition of general degeneracy, by which it practically gives notice that there can be no improvement, this government, under the Monroe Doctrine, will adopt measures for its own peace and protection and for the preservation of the trade and commerce of the seas, which are within this country's commercial life.

*The Arya Samaj.* An Account of its Aims, Doctrine and Activities.

By MR. LAJPAT RAI. Published by Longmans Green and Company of New York and London. Pp. 300.

Mr. Lajpat Rai is one of those "favored sons" of India, who, during the last "Indian unrest," were deported under the regulation III of 1818 without any indictment and public trial. There is not another man, however, I believe, in whole India who realizes the efficacy and necessity of British government in India more than does Mr. Lajpat Rai with his colleagues in prison. As a matter of fact these are some of our very best men to whom the public look up, not for anarchy and insurrection but for inspiration and guidance in the adjustment of all the new forces working in Indian domestic and political life of today, giving rise to the modern nationalistic movement that swept the country on the eve of Lord Curzon's departure from India.

This movement had been preceded by a general religious and social revival in India. This revival came as a reaction against the earlier movements of religious and social revolt, raised admittedly under the influence of European thoughts and ideals. It was not really a conflict between the progressive and conservative elements of Indian society, as superficial observers have tried to make it out, but a conflict between aggressive European and progressive Indian culture. It was India's mental and moral protest against the intellectual and ethical domination of Europe.

The Arya Samaj or "the Church of the Aryas"—the Hindu